

L 41589-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE
ACCESSION NR: AT5008635

S/2933/64/007/000/0205/0209

AUTHORS: Gryazev, N. N.; Sidorenkov, G. G.

TITLE: Desulfurization of clear petroleum products on aluminosilicate catalyst

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh sbyedineniy, soderzhashchikh soderzhashchikh v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 7, 1964, 205-209

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, petroleum, silicate, diesel fuel

ABSTRACT: The results of desulfurizing diesel fuels and catalytic gas oil and their mixtures in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst are reported. The catalyst was in standard bead form with an activity index between 36 and 38. The experiment was carried out with five samples of diesel fuels (S-12), five samples of catalytic gas oil (S-1.1%), and five samples of a mixture of the two. The desulfurization was studied as a function of reaction temperature and volumetric rate. The results show that maximum desulfurization for catalytic gas oil is obtained at 300C for a volumetric rate of 0.5 per hour and at 350C for a volumetric rate of 1.0 per hour. In general, maximum desulfurization for diesel fuels was about 45-50% and 25-30% for catalytic gas oil. The results with the mixtures were

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nonadditive. Best desulfurization was obtained with a mixture ratio 1:1 at temperatures of 375-400C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Omskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Saratov Polytechnic Institute, Omsk Petroleum Refinery)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 000

ML
Card 2/2

GRYAZEV, N.N.; SOLYANOVA, L.N.

Adsorption and chemisorption of vapors of oxygen-containing organic substances. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:380-383 Mr 165.

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted August 19, 1964. (MIRA 18:4)

KLYAYEV, V.I.; GRYAZEV, N.N.; SLISARENKO, F.A.

Complex study of the structure of some natural disperse systems
with an "elastic" skeleton. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:134-136
S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut i
Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted February
26, 1965.

ACC NR: AR6035222 (A, v) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/016/P029/P029

AUTHOR: Gryazev, N. N.; Kuptsova, N. I.; Rakhlevskaya, M. N.; Rumyantseva, G. A.

TITLE: Determination of paraffin hydrocarbons in TS-1 jet fuel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 16P254

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. protsessov adsorbts. i katalitich. ochistki
nefteproduktov v prisutstvii porist. tel, no. 1, Saratov Saratovsk. un-t, 1965, 3-5
fuel refining, work

TOPIC TAGS: *paraffin*, *hydrocarbon* paraffin, nonane, refractive index, jet
fuel/TS-1 jet fuel

ABSTRACT: Paraffin hydrocarbons were separated from TS-1 fuel with the aid of carbamide; they were then subjected to distillation on a fractionating column with 25 theoretical plates, and the separated narrow fractions were classified according to density and refractive index. The presence of n-nonane and of 2- and 3-methyl nonanes in the TS-1 fuel sample was assumed. The quantitative content of paraffins of normal structure in the TS-1 fuel, which proved to be about

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ACC NR: AR6035222

10%, was established by the carbamide method. A bibliography of 10 titles is included. B. Englin. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 21/

Cord 2/2

ACC NR: AR6033757

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/018/P012/P013

AUTHOR: Perfilova, V. P.; Gryazev, N. N.; Dmitriyeva, K. A.; Samonina, N. A.; Ozerskaya, L. Ye.

TITLE: Removal of sulfur compounds from jet fuels by a sorption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 18P90

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. protsessov adsorbts. i katalitich. očistki nefteproduktov v prisutstvii porist. tel. No. 1. Saratov, Saratovsk. un-t, 1965, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, sulfur compound removal, adsorption, silica gel, organic sulfur compound, FUEL CONTAMINATION

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the removal of sulfur compounds from TS-1 jet fuels with silica gel. The experiments were conducted on adsorption columns filled with 0.25—0.50 mm particles of ASM silica gel activated at about 200C. The fuels were fed in the column at a rate of 1 vol fuel/1 vol adsorbent per hour. The thermal stability of the fuels was evaluated by oxidation in a LSART-59 apparatus. The group composition of sulfur compounds was determined potentiometrically by the method of I. A. Rubinshtein and Z. A. Kleymenova (Metody analiza org. soyedineniy nefti, i ikh smesey i proizvodnykh [Analytical methods for determining organosulfur compounds, their mixtures, and derivatives in petroleum]. M., Uzd. AN SSSR). This method makes it possible to determine mercaptan and bisulfide sulfur with an accuracy of up to

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ACC NR: AR6033757

0.002%. Analysis of the initial fuels and of fuels treated for 6 hr with silica gel showed that TS-1 fuels contain sulfur mainly in the form of sulfides and residual sulfur. The content of bisulfides is very low. At 20C silica gel readily adsorbed mercaptans and residual sulfur. The content of bisulfides remained almost unchanged. ASN silica gel can be used without regeneration for 3 hr. Its adsorption capacity can be fully restored by treatment with steam. The adsorbent loses its activity toward sulfur compounds, in particular, mercaptans, after two regenerations.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

BOBROV, F.; GRYAZEV, V.

Twin block of flat capacitors. Radio no.12:24, 26 D '60.

(Electric capacitors)

(MIRA 14:1)

POLUSHKIN, K.K.; YEMEL'YANOV, I.Ya.; DELENS, P.A.; ZVONOV, N.V.; ALEKSENKO, Yu.I.; GROZDOV, I.I.; KUZNETSOV, S.P.; SIROTKIN, A.P.; TOKAREV, Yu.I.; LAVROVSKIY, K.P.; BRODSKIY, A.M.; BELOV, A.R.; BORISYUK, Ye.V.; GRYAZEV, V.D.; POPOV, D.N.; KORYAKIN, Yu.I.; FILIPPOV, A.G.; PETROCHUK, K.V.; KHOROSHAVIN, V.D.; SAVINOV, N.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, N.N.; PUSHKAREV, V.P.; SUROYEGIN, V.A.; GAVRILOV, P.A.; PODLAZOV, L.N.; ROGOZHIN, I.N.; TETYUKOV, V.D.

"Arbus" atomic power plant with organic heat transfer agent and moderator. Atom. energ. 17 no.6:439 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TSOY, L.A.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; GRYAZEV, V.F.

Special characteristics and chemical transformations of carbazole.
Part II: Synthesis and structure of phthaloyl derivatives of carbazole. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 1:284-290 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

MURSHTEYN, M.K.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; GRYAZEV, V.F.

Absorption spectra of carbazole-containing o-hydroxy azo
dyes in the ultraviolet and visible regions of spectrum.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3673-3677 N '64 (MIRA 1881)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

TSOY, L.A.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; GRYAZEV, V.F.

Some derivatives of 3-amino- and 3-formyl-9-alkyl-6,7-phthaloyl-carbazoles. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1589-1597 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

YETROV, V. N. (1981) *Khimiika* 23, 21.

2,6-derivatives of alicoxazine and isocoxazine containing the β -
(β -chlorocarbonyl) amine group. *Zhur. org. khim.* 17, no. 12, p. 165.
(MIRA 18sp)

Ural'skay politekhnicheskay institut imeni S.M.Korova.

KUDRYAVTSEVA, N.A.; PUSHKAREVA, V.V.; KRYLOV, V.V.

Polarographic reduction of sulfazines and sulfones of the
phenothiazine series. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.1:14-17 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

L 45920-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6023263

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/D030/D030

AUTHOR: Murshteyn, M. K.; Pushkareva, Z. V.; Gryazev, V. F.34
BTITLE: Spectroscopic investigation of the structure of azo-dyes of the diphenyl, diphenyl amine, and carbazole series

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D232

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 360-368

TOPIC TAGS: organic azo compound, uv spectrum, optic spectrum, ir spectrum, spectrum analysis

ABSTRACT: On the basis of new azo- and diazo components, the authors synthesize more than 40 new glacial azo-dyes, derivatives of carbazole, diphenyl amine, and diphenyl. The ultraviolet and invisible spectra were investigated for them, and new data were obtained on the relation between the structure and chromacity of the obtained compounds. On the basis of the investigated spectra in the visible region, a comparison investigation was made of the structure of the azo-dyes of derivatives of diphenyl amine and diphenyl. As a result of a joint evaluation of the infrared spectra and

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45429-36

ACC NR: AR6023263

polarography data for the obtained compounds, which are ortho-oxy-dyes, it is concluded that they have an azo-structure. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07,2C

Card 2/2 blg

Gryazev V.M.

AUTHORS: Klementov, V. B., Gryazev, V. M. 89-12-4/29

TITLE: Measurement of Neutron Resonance Absorption Integrals (Izmereniye rezonansnykh integralov pogloshcheniya neytronov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 507-514 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measurements were carried out in a swimming-pool reactor. Its critical radius was 55 cm and its height was 60 cm. The active zone contained 10 kg U²³⁵ and the relation H/U²³⁵ amounted to 330. Natural uranium and ordinary water were used as heterogeneous reflector. In the center of the active zone a thermal flow of neutrons of less than 10⁸ n/cm².sec was measured. The resonance integrals were measured by the aid of the statistical method of the reactivity modification of the reactor and they provided the following results:

	Element Resonance absorption Integral in barn	Element Resonance Absorption Integral in barn	Element Resonance Absorption Integral in barn
B	280 \pm 40	Ge	11,7 \pm 2,7 Cs 169 \pm 23
N	4,8 \pm 2,4	Ge	3,5 \pm 2,9 Ba 12,6 \pm 1,7
F	2,3 \pm 0,5	Se	9,6 \pm 1,2 Sm 1790 \pm 270

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Measurement of Neutron Resonance Absorption Integrals.

89-12-4/29

Cl	12,8 \pm 1,7	Br	118 \pm 14	Gd	67 \pm 8
K	3,5 \pm 1,7	Rb	9,0 \pm 2,8	Hf	1470 \pm 200
Ti	3,8 \pm 0,9	Sr	10,0 \pm 2,6	Ta	474 \pm 62
V	3,3 \pm 0,8	Zr	3,7 \pm 0,5	W	290 \pm 35
Cr	2,6 \pm 1,1	Mo	13,8 \pm 1,7	Os	180 \pm 20
Mn	11,7 \pm 1,5	Ag	466 \pm 70	Ir	2000 \pm 490
Fe	2,3 \pm 0,4	In	2220 \pm 300	Hg	72,4 \pm 8,0
Co	38,3 \pm 4,0	Sn	5,7 \pm 0,7	Th	61,8 \pm 12,0
Ni	3,2 \pm 0,5	Sb	106 \pm 13	U	224 \pm 40
Cu	3,7 \pm 0,8	Te	106 \pm 13		
Zn	3,4 \pm 0,8	I	106 \pm 12		

There are 2 tables, 6 figures and 9 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

FEYNERG, S. M., VOROBIEV, E. D., GRYASEV, V. M., KLIMENTOV, V. B., LYASHCHENKO, N. Ya., TSIKANOV, V. A.

"Uranium-Water Intermediate Reactor Used for Obtaining High-Intensity Neutron Fluxes."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 1958.

GRYAZEV, V.M.

The BKZ-170-100TSN boiler unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.6:39-40 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Boilers)

1 GRYAZEV, V.M.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 30V/2593
International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
Montreal, Canada, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh: Federative real'nosti. I. Vydeleniya energeticheskikh (Reports of Soviet Scientists: I. Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

Energy Technical Information Service *Information Bulletin* No. 1, 1960, pp. 1-2. This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors; the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear fission, reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Karyagin is the science editor of this volume. See Sov. 2081. For titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

PART II. *THEATRICAL AND THEATRICAL PRACTICES*

PART III. PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING OF REACTOR DESIGN

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8"

22C
L 24212-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5001265

13 S/0089/64/017/006/0439/0448

AUTHOR: Polushkin, K. K.; Yemel'yanov, I. Ya.; Delens, P. A.; Zvonov, N. V.; Aleksenko, Yu. I.; Grozdov, I. I.; Kuznetsov, S. P.; Sirotkin, A. P.; Tokarev, Yu. I.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.; Brodskiy, A. M.; Belyov, A. R.; Borisyuk, Ye. V.; Gryazev, V. M.; Telyukov, V. D.; Popov, D. N.; Koryakin, Yu. I.; Filippov, A. G.; Petrochuk, K. V.; Khoroshavin, V. D.; Savinov, N. P.; Meshcharyakov, M. N.; Pughkarev, V. P.; Suroyegin, V. A.; Gavrilov, P. A.; Padlazov, L. N.; Rogozhkin, I. N.

TITLE: Atomic electric power installation "Arbus" with organic coolant and moderator

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 439-448

TOPIC TAGS: small nuclear reactor, organic coolant, organic moderator, reactor economy, nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR # 307 report at the Third Inter-

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L 24212-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001265

national Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 1964. It describes an installation of a reactor in which organic liquid serves as the coolant, and as the moderator. The low-power reactors of about 5 Mw are expected to be economical in the remote regions where the usual energy sources are not available. A regeneration system is described for the coolant which removes the products of radio-lysis. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 24214-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Pa-4/Pu-4 DM

S/0089/64/017/006/0452/0463 B

ACCESSION NR: AP5001267

AUTHOR: Feynberg, S. M.; Dollezhal', N. A.; Vorob'yev, Ye. D.; Tsykanov, V. A.; Yemel'yanov, I. Ya.; Gryazev, V. M.; Kochenov, A. S.; Bulkin, Yu. M.; Ageyenkov, V. I.; Aver'yanov, P. G.

TITLE: Physical and exploitational characteristics of the SM-2 reactor /4

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 452-463

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, reactor/SM-2 reactor characteristic, nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR # 320 report at the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. The reactor SM-2 was designed for a wide range of investigations in nuclear physics, solid state physics, metallurgy, radiation chemistry, physics and technology of nuclear reactor construction, and other fields of science and technology. The reactor was described in Atomnaya Energiya 8, 493 (1960). The thermal neutron flux is 2.5×10^{15} n/cm². sec at 50,000 kw. The fast neutron flux with energy larger

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L 24214-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001267

than 1 Mev in the active zone exceeds 10^{15} n/cm². sec. Orig. art. has: 9 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GRYAZEVA, A.S.

New species of the spores of mosses and pteridospermaphytes from
Cretaceous sediments in Yakutia. Trudy VNIGRI no.239, 108-120 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

BURDINA, V.I.; BRUSENTSEV, F.A.; SALTYKOV, A.I.; KOZHUKHINA, S.K.; GRYAZEVA,
R.P.

Complex of programs for solving the planar problems of crystal
structure analysis. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.6:936-937 1964.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novo-
sibirsk.

Name: GRYAZEVA, T. P.

Dissertation: Arterial and venous pressure and rate of blood flow in rheumatic fever in children

Defended at
Degree: Cand Med Sci

Publication
Affiliation: Second Moscow Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Alma-Ata

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 48, 1956

GRYAZEVA, T.F.

Arterial and venous pressure and the circulation rate in
rheumatic fever in children. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.12:31-
36 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

L 07894-67

ACC NR: AP6015959

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0359/65/000/006/0088/0090

15

AUTHOR: Nekhoroshev, A. V.; Gryazin, A. D.

ORG: Povolzhsk Forest Engineering Institute (Povolzhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the physicochemical properties of glian as a material for road slabs

SOURCE: IVUZ. Lesnoy zhurnal, no. 6, 1965, 88-90

TOPIC TAGS: forestry, structural mineral product, road, 0247

ABSTRACT: Log transport roads are generally built of gravel or crushed brick; concrete slabs which are two to three times more expensive are used only when the other materials are unavailable. Tests are now being conducted on glian, a new material prepared from clay, to replace concrete slabs for road construction. Sample bars of glian (4 x 4 x 16 cm) were formed from a mass with a moisture content of 7, 9 and 10% under pressures of 100 to 500 kg/cm² and were heat treated at 600°C and tested for strength under different conditions. Results show that the basic physicochemical properties of glian meet all the required specifications for road concrete. Though glian absorbs more water than concrete, its coefficient of softening (0.8) is comparable to those of other road building materials. Following exposure to 100 freezing-melting cycles, glian displayed no significant reduction of strength. Thus,

UDC: 634.0.383.4

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L 07894-67

ACC NR: AP6015959

0

the use of glian slabs for construction of log transport roads appears feasible. The estimated cost of glian slabs is 40 to 45% cheaper than concrete slabs. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,11,02 / SUBM DATE: 07Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

KALININ, P.Ye., inzh.; GRYAZIN, A.D., inzh.

Expansion of the highway system in the Mari A.S.S.R. Avt. dor.
23 no. 12:4-5 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Mari A.S.S.R.--Road construction)

GRYAZIN, G.N.

Television unit with a memory tube for making cliches. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 6 no.5:139-140 '63.

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
Rekomendovana kafedroy radiotekhnicheskikh priborov i
ustroystv.

(MIRA 16:11)

$$H^1(\mathcal{H}^{\otimes 2}(N_1 \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p), \mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \mathbb{Q}_p \otimes N_1 \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$$

Effect of the nonlinearity of a sweep on the reading error in oscillographic measurements. Geofiz. prit. no. 20: 83-87 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.

ACC NR: AP6025713

SOURCE CODE: UR/0187/66/000/005/0046/0050

AUTHOR: Zakharov, I. P. ^(deceased); Gryazin, G. N.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: Tv observation of rotating objects

SOURCE: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 5, 1966, 46-50

TOPIC TAGS: tv equipment, tv camera, tv photography

ABSTRACT: The article comprises: (1) A review based on 1951-64 Soviet published sources and (2) A brief report of some experiments with tv observation of rotating objects (detailed below). The test outfit comprised: a vidicon-type Soviet-made PTU-22 industrial tv unit, a Soviet-made SU-1 stroboscopic-light unit (flash lamp), and a sync-pulse generator. The latter (its block diagram is

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UDC: 621.397.9

ACC NR: AP6025713

shown) ensured periodic or single pulses synchronized with the rotating object and phased with its position in space. Picture definition was measured by a special test pattern — a white disk 500-mm diameter with nine groups of black lines of different thicknesses; the definition measured at 10—1000 rpm (0.21—21 m/sec) showed a reduction by 65%. "A. V. Krasotkin and Ye. B. Sokolov took part in developing and testing the equipment." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: M09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8

GRYAZIN, N. V.

GRYAZIN, N. V. -- "Bases of the Organization of Forestry in Group II Forests of the Estonian SSR." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvivskov SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8"

С. Е. Гриязин А. В.
Forestry. Forest Management

7-2

ABC Jour: Ref Zbir-Biol., No 10, 1956, 43920

Author : Gryazin, H.

Inst : Estonian Agricultural Academy

Title : Organization of the Management Sections and
Establishments in the Forest of Group II of
the Estonia SSR

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. re Est. s.-kh. akad., 1957, 3, 335-355

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

22

GRYAZIN, Vladimir Ivanovich

[Tuberculosis in farm animals and ways of controlling it] Tuberkulez
sel'skokhoziastvennykh zhivotnykh i mery bor'by s nim. Alma-Ata,
Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1954. 54 p. (MLR 10:2)
(Tuberculosis in animals)

Gryazin V.I.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Allergy

U-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., № 14, 1958, № 65940

Author : Gryazin V.I., Shcherbakov I.V.

Inst : Institute of Veterinary Medicine of the Kazakh Branch of
the All-Union ordersa Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences
imeni V.I. Lenin

Title : Allergy and Allergens in Peripneumonia in Bovine Animals.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakh. fil. VVASKhNIL, 1957, 8, 132-138

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and
Animals. General Problems.

F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95131

Author : Gryazin, V. I.; Shcherbakov, I. V.

Inst : Institute of Veterinary Medicine of the Kazakhstan
Affiliate of the Vaskhnil.

Title : Peripneumonia Type of Associates of Glycerin-
Vaccine.

Orig Pub : Tr. in-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKHNIL, 1957, 8,
139-156

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR F
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10153
AUTHOR : Gryazin, V. I., Shcherbakov, I. V.
INST. : Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Susceptibility of Laboratory Animals to the Causal
Organism of Bovine Peripneumonia
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kazakhsk. u.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 179-189
ABSTRACT : Newborn rabbits were most susceptible to artificial
infection. However, of 154 newborn rabbits infected
with pathological material from cattle artificially
infected with epidemic pneumonia 104 (75.9%) died,
and specific pathological changes were noted in 70%
of the animals which died. The total length of time
necessary for the diagnosis was 4-7-10, and in some
cases, 11-15 days. In the bodies of cats the pathogen
spread in a generalized manner and was preserved up
to 30 days. An opinion was expressed on the basis of
Card: 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and
Animals. Bacteria. Microorganisms of the Pleuro-*
AEG. JOUR. : EZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10151
AUTHOR : Gryazin, V. I., Sheerbakov, I. V.
INST. : Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Culture of Pathogen of Bovine Peripneumonia in
Developing Chick Embryos
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 190-195
ABSTRACT : * pneumonia Type
Cultures of the peripneumonia pathogen on Martin's
bouillon in serum were introduced into the allantoic
cavity of 7-9-day chick embryos. The experiments
were carried out on 3 cultures of the 7th and 36th
generations. The death of the embryos occurred on
the 2nd to 5th day. At autopsy punctate and diffuse
hemorrhages were found on the chorioallantois.
Cultures of the allantoic and amniotic fluids on
Martin's bouillon in serum produced a growth on the

Card:

1/2

Country	: USSR
Category	: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
Abs. Jour.	: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, No 105818
Author	: <u>Gryazin, V. I.; Shcherbakov, I. V.</u>
Institut.	: Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
Title	: Biological Diagnosis of Infectious Peripneumonia of Cattle on Lambs and Kids
Orig. Pub.	: Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 196-207
Abstract	: A series of experiments carried out to find a model for biological diagnosis of infectious peripneumonia (IP) in cattle showed that lambs and sheep, as well as kids and goats, of any age, are suitable for this purpose. It was demonstrated that it is possible to make biological diagnosis of IP in cattle on lambs within 3-14 days, and on kids and goats within 7-14 days. By slaughtering affected animals on the second to fourth day after infection, it is
Card:	1/3

R - 7

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Bacteria and Fungi
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, No 105818

R

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : possible to reduce considerably the time re-
Cont'd quired for diagnosis and to make it more eco-
nomical as compared with the use of calves for
the same purpose. As a diagnostic material for
carrying out a biological test on the above-
mentioned animals, a specific exudate of the
thoracic and articular cavities, and that of
the lymphatic nodes of cattle, suspected of
having IP, can be used. The positive results
of the biological test are estimated on the

Card: 2/3

GRYAZIN, V. I. :Dr. Vet. Sci — (diss) "General inflammation of the lungs (peripneumonic) of cattle in Kazakh SSR (Results of investigations and observations)," Alma-Ata, 1960, 36 pp (Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute) (KL, 44-60, 132)

ACC NR: AP6029014

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413, 6/000/014/0019/0019

INVENTOR: Sharnin, G. P.; Moysak, I. Ye.; Gryazin, Ye. Ye.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing trioxynonanenitro-1,3,5-triphenylbenzenes. Class 12, No. 183726

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 19

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic nitro compound, acetate, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing trioxynonane-nitro-1,3,5-triphenylbenzenes. Trichlorononanenitro-1,3,5-triphenylbenzenes are interacted with sodium acetate in acetamide at 130-140°C.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct64

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.628.3.07

GRYAZINA, A.I.

Penetration of a foreign body into the cecum. Nov.khir.arkh.
no.2:106 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Nikopol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(CECUM--FOREIGN BODIES)

GRYAZNOV, A., agronom.

On state farms near the taiga. Nauka 1 pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8
no. 3:21-22 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Perm Province--State farms)

GRYAZNOV, Aleksey (selo Kamyshevatoye, Kirovogradskaya oblast')

Visiting Gitalov. IUn.nat. no.10:13-14 0 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Kirovograd Province—Corn (Maize))
(Agricultural machinery)

GRYAZNOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; BORZAKOWSKIY, I.V., sost. serii; SAZONOV, V.V., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Land loves a good master] Zemlia liubit khoroshego khozaina. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khos. RSFSR, 1960. 53 p.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Chuvashia--Agriculture)

GRYAZNOV, A.

We are increasing the capacity of shafts. Mast. ugl. 4 no.1:
17-18 Ja '55.
(MIRA 8:6)

1. Nachal'nik uchastka pod"yema shakhty no.101 kombinata Ka-
ragandaugol'.

(Karaganda--Coal mines and mining)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8

POZEN, S.I., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; HARDOV, A.N., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby;
BENDIT, Ya.A, kapitan med. sluzhby; GRYAZNOV, A.A., leytenant med.
sluzhby

Prevention of minor injuries. Voen. med. zhur. no.3:79 Mr '58.
(MILITARY MEDICINE) (MIRA 12:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8"

GRYAZNOV, A.A.

GRYAZNOV, A.A., Cand Tech Sci --(diss) "Study of processes of the molecular drying of food and other products and methods of the constructive molding of drying devices." Mos, 1958. 17 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Tech Inst of Food Industry). 150 copies (KL, 20-58,97)

GRYAZNOV, A.A., inzhener

Principles of the design and construction of industrial sublimation
drying units. Sbor. st. NIIMHIMASH no.16:3-62 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Drying apparatus)

LYKOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; GRYAZNOV, Aleksey Andreyevich; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Molecular drying] Molekularnaia sushka. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 270 p.
(Drying) (MLRA 9:12)

SOV/63-3-6-1., 10

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: High-Vacuum Diffusion Pumps (Vysokovakuumnyye diffuzionnyye nasosy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1953, Vol III, Kr 6, pp 798-802 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: High-vacuum devices are used for the separation of high-boiling organic substances which are not heat-resistant, like plasticizers, dyes, vitamins, hormones, etc; for the storing of food products; and for the production of rare metals, steel alloys, optical glass, etc. The vacuum needed in the different cases ranges from $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm mercury column. Modern fractionating vapor-oil diffusion pumps have an output from 100 to 20,000 l/sec with a vacuum of up to $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm mercury column. The present trend is in the direction of ion pumps [Ref. 4, 5]. The theoretical foundation for the diffusion pump was laid by Gaede and Langmuir in [Ref. 2, 3, 6, 7]. A diagram of such a pump is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The vapor passes with high speed through pipe D. Gas is pumped off through pipe M. Molecules of the pumped-off gas diffuse through f and are carried off by the gas flow. Vapor mole-

Card 1/2

High-Vacuum Diffusion Pumps

SOV 10-3-1-1, 10

cules diffuse in the opposite direction and are condensed on the walls of the condenser K. The Langmuir condensation pump is shown in Figure 3. The vapor in pipe D carries with it molecules from pipe M. Both are condensed by the condenser K. A typical diffusion pump with fractionation is shown in Figure 7. The oil in cylinder d₁ contains only the highest-boiling fractions. The characteristics of several pumps are shown in Figures 8 - 11 and a table. There are 11 diagrams, 1 table, and 24 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 10 English, and 2 German.

Card 2/2

GRYAZNOV, A.A.

Rapid drying of quickly moving wetted steel strips. Inzh.-fiz.
zhur. no. 6:112-114 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashino-
stroyeniya, Moskva.

(Rolling(Metalwork))
(Drying)

GRYAZEV, A. P.

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Transfer.
Kiev, USSR, 5-10 June 61.

By-28-22
54

253. S. I. Shlyapnikov, T. L. Pervukhin, Diffusion of Charged Particles in a Flame or Reactions or Reactions

254. T. L. Pervukhin, On Heat Transfer in Laminar Flow in the Inlet Pipe of a Tube

255. I. G. Fedorov, Solution of Some Problems with Phase Conversions by Chemical Oscillations

256. L. M. Slezhanski, Numerical Solution of Some Problems of Motion of a Liquid with Variable Viscosity

257. S. L. Belov, On Conformal Transformations of Radiation Fields in Waves

258. Yu. A. Samoilenko, Calculation of Entropy of Rectangular Bodies According to Technological Conditions

259. I. R. Rubin, Existence of Cylindrical Radiating Volume

260. V. N. Prostov, V. N. Sukharev, P. R. Sukharev, Theory of Regeneration
Heat Transfer

261. E. I. Putman, On Calculation Method of Heat Transfer Through the Wall at Change of the Separation State of the Air Flow with Heat

262. A. V. Kondratenko, Yu. A. Chernovitch, V. M. Kalinin, Regularity of Heat Transfer of the Convective Layer, Heat Radiation and Convection

263. G. L. Bogolyubov, Requirements and Some Results of Thermal Protection
Generalizations of Gukov's Method of Induced Movement

264. L. S. Klimenko, Heat and Mass Transfer in Wind Free and Forced Convection

265. M. V. Applin, Heat and Mass Transfer at Turbulent Flow of Compressible Gas at Periodic Substance Supply

266. A. S. Golovin, E. Z. Solodkin, Influence of Transversal Convective Surface on Heat Transfer Rate of Anisothermal Reactor

267. A. A. Stepanov, On the Heat and Mass Transfer Theory at Convective Motion of Liquid

268. V. I. Sukharev, M. M. Druzhinina, B. I. Komarikov, Measurement of Temperature Turbulent Fluctuations in a Liquid Flow

269. A. A. Stepanov, On the Theory of Motion and Heating of a Body
(The Stephan Problem)

GRYAZNOV, A. A.

"Heat and mass transfer with liquid evaporation from a free surface with forced convection."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Sci Res Inst of Chemical Engineering.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8

САМЫХ, В.И., инzh.; ГРЯЗНОВ, А.А., инzh.; ЕРМОЛЯЕВ, С.П., канд.техн.наук

Manufacture, properties, and applications of oxidized aluminum wires. Elektrotehnika 35 no.3:44-46 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130005-8"

GRYAZNOV, A.G., inzh.; PAISOV, I.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Effect of rare earth metals on the increase in hot
plasticity of 10Kh16N25M6 steel. Vest.mashinostr.
45 no.11:58-60 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 26060-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6009261

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/011/0058/0060

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, A. G., Engineer; Paisov, I. V., Doctor of technical sciences,
Professor58
56
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of rare-earth metals (REM) on the increase in the hot plasticity of
high-alloy stainless 10Kh16N25M6 steel

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1965, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: high alloy steel, plasticity, tensile strength, impact strength, high
temperature effect/10Kh16N25M6 steelABSTRACT: The article deals with the effect of REM, added in the form of ferrocerium
(~0.2% Ce), on the mechanical properties of 10Kh16N25M6 (0.08-0.10% C, 1.40-1.48% Mn,
0.32-0.44% Si, 0.022% P, 0.009-0.010% S, 15.52-15.78% Cr, 24.32-26.37% Ni, 5.85-6.33%
Mo, 0.12% Cu, 0.11-0.12% N) high-alloy austenitic stainless steel in cast and rolled
state. The specimens were tested for tensile and impact strength in hot state (at
temperatures of 400-1200°C). For comparison, a melt of the same steel but without
the addition of ferrocerium was also investigated; it still contained, however, some
residual Ce (0.006%) because the charge included some scrap of steel melted with REM.
Findings: At temperatures of 400-700°C the ultimate strength σ_B of the Ce-containing
cast alloy somewhat increases while plasticity decreases, whereas σ_B of Ce-containing

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.186.4:669.15-194.3

L 36060-66

ACC NR: AP6009261

2

rolled alloy remains unaffected by these temperatures. Above 700°C the variation in σ_B for both cast and rolled specimens follows the same pattern, the σ_B itself being somewhat (14-18%) lower than in Ce-free steel. On the other hand, Ce-containing specimens display a higher impact strength than Ce-free specimens: Ce is a surface-active element and, as such, it counteracts the segregation of hardening phases at the boundaries and contributes to their fine-disperse and uniform segregation in the interior of the austenite grain, which causes an increase in the impact strength of the steel, increase in its high-temperature strength over the 400-800°C range and increase in hot plasticity at higher temperatures; at 1100-1150°C it expedites the process of recrystallization of the steel, displacing it in the direction of lower temperatures. Further, Ce contributes to the formation at the steel's surface of a strong oxide film which protects the metal against further oxidation and counteracts the burnout of Mo. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

vmb

L 38740-66

EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6025087

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/007/0069/0071

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, A. G. (Engineer); Paisov, I. V. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: Improving the structure and properties of 10Kh16N25M6 steel by the addition of rare-earth metalsSOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 7, 1966, 69-71TOPIC TAGS: steel, austenitic steel, heat resistant steel, chromium ~~containing~~ steel, cerium, cerium ~~containing~~ steel, steel structure, steel property/ 10Kh16N25M6 steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of cerium on the structure, properties, and on the gas- and nonmetallic-inclusion contents of 10Kh16N25M6 heat-resistant steel has been investigated on a laboratory scale. It was found that alloying with up to 0.03% cerium has an insignificant effect on steel macrostructure; it slightly increases the size of individual columnar crystals and equiaxial grains, and the whole zone of columnar crystals. This, however, does not adversely effect the steel plasticity. Cerium lowers the oxygen and nonmetallic-inclusion content, prevents the formation of a heavy carbide network, and improves the uniformity of carbonitride distribution within the austenite grains. It also increases the steel's ductility, reduces its

Card 1/2

UDC: 621:669.15'24'26'28-194

41
38
B

L 38740-66

ACC NR: AP6025087

3

susceptibility to crack formation on the ingot surface, and improves forgeability. At -40C (to obtain a fully brittle fracture) the notch toughness of steel containing 0.05-0.30% cerium varied from 2.8 to 5.0 mkg/cm² in as-cast condition and from 30.0 to 35.0 mkg/cm² after annealing at 1200C and quenching. Corresponding figures for steel without cerium were 1.4-4.2 mkg/cm² and 21.6-34.0 mkg/cm². Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5048

Card

2/2

JP

AMAZON, A.E.

Acorns

Sowing; acorns in autumn. Les i step' 4, no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, DECEMBER 1952 ~~SECRET~~ Uncl.

KUZNETSOV, B. B.; GRYAZNOV, A. I.

Afforestation

Leaders in shelterbelt forestry. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

GRYAZNOV, A.I.; METAL'NIKOV, Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV, S.S.; NOVIKOVA, G.V.;
PETUKHOV, V.A.; PISAREV, V.Ye.; PYSHKIN, B.N.; PANTYUSHKOVA, Ye.V.;
SEDOV, M.G.; SHORIN, K.N.; YAKIMENKO, M.N.

The 680 Mev. synchrotron of the Physical Institute of the Academy
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Atom. energ. 13 no.3:228-234 S '62.

(Synchrotron)

(MIRA 15:9)

S/908/62/000/000/002/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Gryaznov, A. I., Novikova, G. V., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Power supply system for the electromagnet of the 680 Mev accelerator

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 24-30

TEXT: The power system used for the 180 Mev proton synchrotron was completely modernized for operation with electrons, especially with respect to the weak magnetic field characteristics at the beginning of the acceleration cycle. A suitably adapted demagnetization device was introduced, the voltage across the magnet windings in the first period of the acceleration cycle was stabilized, and a negative field created before the working cycle. This reduced the residual field in the gap from 50 to 2 oe. The working pulse was supplied from a controllable ignitron rectifier fed from a synchronous generator calculated for an average power of 3000 kw. The generator voltage is controlled by a regulator. Mounted on the same shaft are a 1400 kw asynchronous motor,

Card 1/2

S/908/62/000/000/002/008
B163/B180

Power supply system for the ...

a 4 ton flywheel for smoothing out power fluctuations, and a synchronous generator for supplying the control circuits. The field windings of the synchronous generators are fed from two autonomous generators comounted with another, 135 kw asynchronous motor and a sub-exciter. Four phase shifters regulate the pulses controlling the ignitron rectifier. A block-diagram of the power system, and circuit diagrams of the ignitron rectifier, demagnetizing arrangement, negative magnetic field system, and initial voltage stabilization are given. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

SAPMAYEV, E.Z.; GRYAZNOV, A.I.

Upsurge of a collective farm. Zemledelie 26 no.9:83-85 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Gercy" Batyrevskovo proizvodstvennogo
upravleniya Chuvashskoy ASSR (for Sapmayev).

45421
S/058/63/000/001/030/120
A062/A101

45420

AUTHORS: Yakovlev, B. M., Meshcheryakov, R. P., Gryaznov, A. L.

TITLE: On the distribution of thermal neutrons emerging from a betatron

PERIODICAL: *Teoreticheskiy zhurnal, Fizika*, no. 1, 1963, 65, abstract 1A564
(In collection: "Elektron. uskoriteli". Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t,
1961, 178 - 183)

TEXT: The thermal neutron background was investigated in the betatron laboratory of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (near the 25-MeV betatron and in the neighboring premises). It is shown that the maximum value of the thermal neutron flux in the main γ -ray beam is equal to $7 \cdot 10^3$ neutron/cm² per 1 roentgen of γ -bremsstrahlung. The magnitude of the neutron flux in the experimental room strongly depends on the design of the protective shields and the collimator, being in the worst case equal to $2 \cdot 10^3$ neutron/cm² per 1 roentgen of bremsstrahlung. It is pointed out that shielding against the bremsstrahlung from accelerators does not yet ensure a complete shielding against the neutrons. The measurements of the thermal neutrons were carried out by different methods (with the

Card 1/2

S/058/63/000/001/030/120
A062/A101

On the distribution of thermal neutrons...

standard type "Efir-1" radiometer, as well as by measuring the induced activity in In¹¹⁵ and Mn⁵⁶).

V. Kanunnikov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TEKUCHEV, A.N.; FROLIN, M.I.; UDALOV, V.F.; GRYAZNOV, A.L.; BOBROV, B.S.

Automatic device for testing permanent magnets by residual
induction and coercive force. Izm.tekh. no.4:37-39 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Magnets--Testing)

BOBROV, B.S. (Ryazan'); GRYAZNOV, A.L. (Ryazan'); GRYAKALOV, V.A. (Ryazan');
SAL'NIKOV, V.Ya. (Ryazan'); UDALOV, V.F. (Ryazan'); FROLIN, M.I.
(Ryazan'); SHKHALAKHOV, Yu.Sh. (Ryazan')

System for the automatic control of distributed objects using
operating lines of automatic telephone exchanges as communication
channels. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.11:1593-1596 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026853

S/0065/64/000/004/0057/0060

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, A. P.; Rozhkov, I. V.

TITLE: Study of the antiwear properties of jet fuels

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 4, 1964, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, antiwear jet fuel, T-1 fuel, TS-1 fuel, T-2 fuel, T-5 fuel, PST-1 equipment, Ionol, p-cresol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-, V-15/A2, KV-1 equipment

ABSTRACT: The antiwear properties of T-2, TS-1, T-1, and T-5 jet fuels have been studied on the special PST-1 laboratory equipment. This equipment simulates the fuel system of turbojet engines and makes it possible to vary the feed temperature of the fuel from 60 to 150°C. The antiwear properties of the fuels were determined from the weight loss of an insert replacing the thrust bearing in one of the pistons of standard PN-2TK or PN-3TK fuel pumps. The inserts were made of U-8 or U-8A tool steels (carbon content, 0.8—0.9%; Brinell hardness, 72—96). Comparison of results obtained for inserts with the same hardness showed that T-5 and T-1 fuels have the best antiwear

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026853

properties and T-2 fuel has the poorest. Experiments conducted with fuels at 60-150C showed that the wear of parts in friction increases considerably with an increase in fuel temperature. Addition to TS-1 fuel of 0.02% Ionol (2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol) or of 0.01% V-15/A2 (an organosulfur compound) oil antiwear additives improved the anti-wear properties of the fuels: Ionol, in the 60-150C range, and V-15/A2, at up to 100C. The effect of these additives can be attributed to their surface-active properties. At 100C and higher, fuels containing Ionol form deposits on the equipment. The results of the study are in good agreement with previous studies on KV-1 laboratory equipment. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FL

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 38587-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5008101

Per 5/19/1968
5/0256/6A/100/005/0067/0068

AUTHORS: Zrelov, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences, Engineer, Lieutenant colonel); Gryaznov, A. P. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

35
34
B

TITLE: Why fuel filters get clogged

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 5, 1964, 67-68

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft fuel, fuel contamination, fuel filter, fuel tank maintenance

ABSTRACT: Fuels for turbojet engines are cleared by settling and filtration to meet the specifications for their impurities content (maximums of 2.65 mg/liter for particles smaller than 10 microns and 0.53 mg/liter for those of 10-80 microns). These are mineral admixtures, corrosion products, the products of instrument wear. The high-molecular resins, formed during the physicochemical reactions in fuel, were separated by filters, in a dissolved or suspended state. Mechanical and chemical impurities were introduced during fuel storage and transportation; the first were due to corrosion of tanks and pollution by dust, the second originated from the size and in the intensity of filter clogging. The remedies suggested for the

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L 38587-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008101

prevention of an excessive filter clogging are: a meticulous filtration of fuel in storage places; a sufficient time allowed for fuel settling in warehouses; a systematic renewal of fuel in tanks; cleaning of tanks; and the adherence to the prescribed rules of fuel transportation and pumping. Because a subsequent chemical pollution occurs during fuel heating in aircraft engines, it is recommended that fuel stability be increased at high temperatures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

2/2

GRYAZNOV, A. V.

Mekhanizatsiia pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh i skladskikh rabot v stroitel'stve.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1950. 302 (2) p. illus.

Bibliography: p. (304)

Mechanization of loading-unloading and warehouse operations in construction
engineering.

DLC: TH900.G8

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library
of Congress, 1953.

GRYAZNOV, A. V.

Mekhanizatsiya Pogruzochnorazgrusochnykh i Skladskikh Rabot v Stroitelstve (The
Mechanization of Loading, Unloading and Storage Facilities) ~~1951~~ 302 p.,
Moscow, 1951.

GRYAZNOV, A. V.

~~USSR~~ Engineering - Building aids

Card 1/1 : Pub. 70 - 6/9

Authors : Gryaznov, A. V., Cand. of Techn. Sc.; and Zotov, V. P., Engineer

Title : Method of delivering bricks in large batches

Periodical : Mekh. stroi. 3, 24-26, March 1954

Abstract : Ways of loading, delivering and unloading of structural bricks in large batches are described. The economical gains derived from such delivery methods are listed. Drawings; illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

GRYAZNOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PETROVA, V.V.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; KOZLOVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;
KUPTSOVA, N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions for transporting bricks, ceramic and slag concrete
bricks in packets on trays (I 114-56)] Instruktsia po dostavke
kirkicha, keramicheskikh i shlakobetonnykh kamnei paketami na
poddonakh. (I 114-56). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i
arkhitektury, 1956. 75 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva.
(Bricks--Transportation)

GRYAZNOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Partial mechanization in unloading cement. Stroitel' 2 no.8:
22-23 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Loading and unloading)

GRYAZNOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PAVZNER,
R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor;
BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Storage and mechanization of loading and unloading work in the
construction industry] Sklady i mekhanizatsiya pogruzochno-raz-
gruzochnykh rabot v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 419 p. (MLR 10:7)
(Loading and unloading)

GRYAZNOV, B.

High capacity conveyer for inclined workings. Sov.shakht.
11-no.2:14 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Conveying machinery)

19600 also 9801
V107

S/0311 026/012/020/036

0020/036

AUTHORS: Gryaznov, B. A. and Troshchenko, V. T.

TITLE: A Method of Determining the Fatigue Limit

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 12,
pp. 1398-1401

TEXT: In the present paper, the results obtained by an investigation are given, which was carried out to determine the applicability of the method of increasing stress for determining the fatigue limit of austenite steel 3M 612 (EI612) at normal and high temperature (630°) as well as of a number of cermets whose fatigue values were widely spread. Steel and cermets on the basis of iron powder with a porosity of 19-22% were subjected to a symmetric cycle of torsions in the device of the type By-8 (VU-8). The increase of stress was warranted by a special device (Fig. 1) through which water was conveyed into a container fastened to the sample. The device consists of a diaphragm pump, an eccentric, a reducer, and electric motor and a starter. Testing the cermets on the basis of chromium carbide and silicon carbide was carried out in the apparatus of the type YM-2 (UM-2) by using the same device as described above. The results obtained
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A Method of Determining the Fatigue Limit

S/032/60/026/012/020/036
B020/B056

by investigating the fatigue strength of steel EI612 and of the cermets according to the usual method are given in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 shows the results obtained by investigating the same materials in the case of increasing stress. In tests carried out with symmetric stress cycle, the preliminary stress was 0.8 of the fatigue limit. When recording the curves, the method of least squares was used. The results obtained by using various methods of determining the fatigue limit are given in a table. From this table and from the Figs. 3 and 4 it follows that when using the method of increasing stress, the fatigue limit of steel EI612 may be determined both at normal stress, and also at increased temperature. The saving of time made possible by this method is about 40% for steel EI612 in comparison to the statistical methods. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 French, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

37835

S/123/62/000/008/007/016
A004/A10111.24.00
AUTHORS: Troshchenko, V. T., Gryaznov, B. A.

TITLE: Some problems concerning the fatigue strength of cermet materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1962, 23, abstract
8A166 ("Ustalostn. prochnost' mater. i elem. Mater. konfer. v
Varshave 12-14 maya 1960" Warszawa, 1961, 15-19)TEXT: The authors investigated the effects of the test temperature (950 - 1,200°C), mechanical working, stress concentration and the kind of the stressed state on the fatigue strength of cermet materials based on chromium carbide (85% Cr₃C₂) and silicon carbide (49.22% SiC) on especially designed and manufactured machines (one with mechanical excitation of forces, the other with an electromagnetic one). The investigation results revealed that cermet alloys are subjected to fatigue, their test basis is 10⁶ cycles, σ_w depends on the test temperature, stress raisers reduce σ_w . The specimen fracture does not show two clearly expressed zones (of porcelain-type form and the zone of brittle failure).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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15.2610

33544

S/123/62/000/002/004/012
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Troszczenko, W. T., Griażnow, B. A.

TITLE: Some problems concerning the fatigue strength of ceramic materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1962, 25, abstract
2A54 ("Wytrzymałość zmęczeniowa tworzyw i elementów metalowych".
Warszawa, 1961, 57-60, Polish)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigations of the effect of temperature, mechanical working, presence of notches and also of the stress sign on the fatigue strength of ceramic materials on the base of chromium carbide (85% Cr₃C₂) and silicon carbide (49, 22% SiC). The specimens on the Cr₃C₂ base had the following composition (in %): Ni - 15.3, C - 9.4, Cr - 71.35. They were manufactured by pressing the powder mixture and subsequent sintering in a hydrogen atmosphere at 1,300°C. Static and fatigue tests were carried out on the rough specimens, ground by the mechanical and electrolytic method. The specimens on the SiC base were made from graphite of the corresponding dimensions and shape and then impregnated with Si in a hydrogen atmosphere. The specimens were heated in the machines by resistance currents. The temperature was measured

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A004/A101

Some problems concerning the fatigue strength ...

with optical pyrometers. The tests on the ИМ-2 (IM-2) machine were carried out at a loading frequency of 50 cps. The ИИ-5 (II-5) machine is intended for pure bending tests with simultaneous tension or compression, at a frequency of 400 cps. The stresses in the specimens were determined from the magnitude of the specimen oscillation amplitude, rated with a microscope. During the tests on the IM-2 machine, the cycle asymmetry attained 0.15, this value being 0.8 on the II-5 machine. It was found that a considerable scattering of the fatigue test results could be observed in ceramic materials. The authors recommend to use statistical methods in processing the experimental results. The inflection of the fatigue strength curve in the semilogarithmic coordinates occurs at a base of 10^6 cycles. The fatigue strength depends on the temperature and surface state of the specimens. In ceramics on the base of Cr_3C_2 , the fatigue limit is considerably lowered if stress raisers are present. The fatigue strength abruptly decreases if axial tensile stresses act on the specimens, and increases in the presence of axial compressive stresses. During cyclic loading, in most of the cases the fracture has no two clearly expressed zones (fatigue and brittle fracture zones). The mentioned zones could be only observed in fractures of SiC specimens at high temperatures and considerable axial compressive stresses. There are 9 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

G. Mekhed

Card 2/2

PISARENKO, G.S.; TROSHCHENKO, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KAPLINSKIY, L.A., inzh.; GRYAZNOV, B.A., inzh.

Study of the fatigue resistance of 1^X13 steel subject to
variable bending with static stretching. Energomashinostroenie
7 no.4:29-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Pisarenko).
(Steel—Fatigue)
(Turbines)

G-R YAZ NOV, B. A.
ISAKHANOV, G. V.

5

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6342

Pisarenko, Georgiy Stepanovich, Valeriy Trofimovich Troshchenko,
Vsevolod Georgiyevich Timoshenko, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Kuz'-
menko, Georgiy Vakhtagovich Isakhanov, Georgiy Nikolayevich
Tret'yachenko, Boris Alekseyevich Gryaznov, Nikolay Vasil'yevich
Novikov, Vasiliy Nikitich Rudenko, and Rufina Gerasimovna
Shumilova

Prochnost' metallokeramicheskikh materialov i splavov pri normal'-
nykh i vysokikh temperaturakh (Strength of Sintered Materials
and Alloys at Room and High Temperatures) Kiyev, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk UkrSSR, 1962. 274 p. Errata slip inserted. 2400 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metal-
lokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.

Resp. Ed.: G. S. Pisarenko, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed.: I. V. Lebedev; Tech. Ed.: Yu. B. Dakhno.

Card 149

1/2

Strength of Sintered Materials (Cont.)

SOV/6342

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers, scientific research workers, aspirants, and students concerned with problems of the strength of sintered materials and structural parts.

COVERAGE: The book reviews the results of studying the strength, ductility, and elasticity of materials and structural parts produced by powder-metallurgy methods and presents brief information on these methods. Particular attention is given to methods of experimental investigation of physical and mechanical characteristics of heat-resistant sintered materials with specific properties, and to the description of a number of testing units developed for these investigations. Some problems of the theory of the strength of brittle sintered materials and high-porosity ductile materials are discussed. Laws governing changes in characteristics of strength and elasticity under the effect of various factors are outlined. The appendix includes reference tables with data on the basic mechanical characteristics of a number of sintered materials. The assistance of members of the Powder Metallurgy Institute V. I. Kovpak, Yu. A. Kashtalyan, L. V. Kravchuk, A. P. Yakovlev, V. K. Kharchenko, V. K. Kuz'menko, and V. A. Chebotarev is acknowledged. There are 141 references, mostly Soviet.

Card 2/3 2

GRYAZNOV, B.A., inzh.; TROYAN, I.A., inzh.

Unit for fatigue testing of specimens subjected to longitudinal vibrations. Mashinostroenie no.6:89-90 N.D '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsplavov AN UkrSSR.
(Fatigue testing machines)

L 19740-63

EWP(r)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/APGC

EM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3002163

3/29/19/62/000/000/0177/0181

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, B. A.

AB

TITLE: Fatigue strength of vibrating turbine blades

SOURCE: Voprosy rasseyaniya energii pri kolebaniyakh uprugikh sistem; trudy nauchno-tehnicheskogo soveshchaniya. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962, 177-181

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, fatigue strength, vibration

ABSTRACT: Turbine blade fatigue strength was investigated at variable vibration frequencies (generated by an electromagnet in a special testing device). Strain gauges and resin-acetone lacquer coatings were used on the blade surface to record blade strain and fracture traces due to material fatigue. The fatigue endurance limit was found to be at 24 kg/mm^2 . Fracture location under 240 cps vibration test was found to be different from fracture location at 560 cps. Furthermore, the change in fatigue slope was observed to occur at 10 million cycles. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/

ACCESSION NR: AP4029204

8/0226/64/000/002/0032/0039

AUTHOR: Boyko, P. A.; Gryaznov, B. A.; Dubinin, V. P.; Klimenko, V. N.; Kuz'menko, V. A.; Osasyuk, V. V.; Radomyshel'skiy, I. D.; Rudenko, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of N32D4 high-alloy nickel-copper powder-metal steel

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1964, 32-39

TOPIC TAGS: N32D4 steel, high alloy steel, nickel copper steel, powder metal steel, copper containing alloy, nickel containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate subject properties manufactured by two technological variations. It was shown that the higher pressures of the first pressing and temperature of the first sintering raises the density of the manufactured samples only slightly and has little affect on the strength characteristics in static tests. These results are presented in tables and graphs. In dynamic tests (resiliency, ultimate strength) there is a considerable decrease in the strength of the samples manufactured by the second technological variation which is associated with an increased sensitivity of the dynamic strength characteristics of porosity micro-heterogeneity in composition which is higher in the samples subjected to a first

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